Short-staple cotton (pg.294) – a hardier and coarser strain of cotton that could grow in variety of climates and soil, unlike its long-staple version. Importance was that this became the most important of the cash crops grown in the south, it replaced tobacco and it became two-thirds of America’s exports. Related to this was the expansion of slaves.

Tredegar Iron Works (pg.295) – located in the upper South, was as good as the ones in the North. Importance was that this was an inferior way to earn money compared to the South’s cotton.

*De Bow’s Review* (pg. 297) – a magazine advocating southern commercial and agricultural expansion. Importance was that it supported Southern independency from the North and the danger if the two had made an economic relationship.

The cavalier image (pg.298) – a special way of life, one based on traditional views of chivalry, leisure, and elegance. Importance was that this was why there were no major cities or industries.

“Cult of Honor” (pg.300) – an important idea to the south, this was what made a South a gentleman, that anything he did rash was to protect their family honor.

“Women’s rights” (pg.300) – basically they only had one right, the right to protection like children but had to obey their superiors. Importance was that this showed that they had even lesser rights than their northern counterparts, and this caused a few rebellions.

Hill people (pg.302) – a group of non-slave owning whites who opposed the planter elites. Importance was that their views were very different than the planters, for example, they disliked slavery, which created conflict between the two.

Task and Gang Systems (pg.304) – (using slaves) slaves were assigned to a particular task in the morning, and after finishing were free for the rest of the day (task system). A more commonly used system was the gang system where slaves were divided into groups and worked until their overseers were happy with the amount of work. Importance was that this was a daily part of how slaves had worked in the South.  
House slaves (pg.307) – slaves chosen to work in the house, allowed by their masters. Importance was that even though the work was less harsh, there were greater punishments.  
The Foreign Slave Trade (pg.308) – an illegal slave trade, which smuggled slaves into America. Importance was that it showed the South’s need for slaves and that they were willing to pay for whatever amount of slaves that were smuggled.  
Prosser and Turner Rebellions (pg.309) – two rebellions, that were both put down, however Prosser never got a chance to start, Turner managed to kill 60 whites before his execution. Importance was that these rebellions, even the thought of it scared whites (in the South) to death; also a larger form of resistance to whites.  
Pidgin (pg.310) – a language used by slaves that were a mix of African and English. Importance was that this bonded the slaves and provided them a culture within their numbers (on their plantation).  
Paternal Nature of Slavery (pg.312) – A slave dependency to their masters, as they provided them food, clothing, protection, was a either harsh or kind relationship. Importance was that it allowed the white masters to maintain a grip on the slaves so that they won’t rebel/put down resistance.